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FOR SALE.

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DEVON'S NONPAREIL KEROSENE OIL.

PAINTS AND OILS, TALLOW AND TAR, PITCH AND ROSIN.

AN INVOICE OF

PARLOUR AND COOKING

STOVES.

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CHATEAU LA TOUR, pints &amp; quarts.

1884. GRAVES.

BREAKFAST CLARET, " " "

SAGGONE'S MANZANILLA &amp; AMONTILLADO.

SAGGONE'S OLD INVALID PORT (1848).

HUNT'S PORT.

1 and 3-star HENNESSY'S BRANDY.

COGNAC HENNESSY'S BRANDY.

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KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY.

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NOLLY PRAT &amp; CO'S VERMOUTH.

JAMESON'S WHISKY.

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EASTERN CIDER.

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OURACAO.

BASS'S ALE, bottled by CAMERON and SAUNDERS, pints and quarts.

GUINNESS'S STOUT, bottled by E. &amp; J. BERRY, pints and quarts.

DRAUGHT ALE and PORTER, by the Gallon.

ALE and PORTER, in hogsheads.

MILNER'S PATENT FIRE-PROOF

BOXES, CASH and PAPER

BOXES, at Manufacturer's Prices.

Sole Agents for

MESSRS. TURNBULL, JNR., AND

SOMERVILLE'S

MALTESE CIGARETTES.

MACEWEN, FRICKEL &amp; CO.

Hongkong, January 8, 1885. 40

WASHING BOOKS.

(In English and Chinese.)

WASHERMAN'S BOOKS, for the use

of Ladies and Gentlemen, can now

be had at this Office.—Price, \$1 each.

OTIMA Mail Office.

## Notices to Consignees.

UNION LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM ANTWERP, HAMBURG AND

SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship *Yorkshire*, Captain

ARNOLD, having arrived from the

above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby

requested to send in their Bills of Lading to

the Undersigned for countersignature, and

to take immediate delivery of their Goods

from along-side.

Cargo impeding the discharge or remain-

ing on board after the 10th instant will be

at once landed and stored at Consignees

risk and expense.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded un-

less notice to the Undersigned on or before

12th instant will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JARDINE, MATHESON &amp; Co.

Hongkong, March 4, 1885. 373

FROM LONDON, PENANG AND

SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship *Mosser*, Capt. TREZ-

ZAR, having arrived from the above

Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby

requested to send in their Bills of Lading to

the Undersigned for countersignature, and

to take immediate delivery of their Goods

from along-side.

Cargo impeding the discharge or remain-

ing on board after the 10th instant will be

at once landed and stored at Consignees

risk and expense, and no

Fire Insurance will be effected.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on to

JAPAN, unless notice to the contrary be

given before Noon To-morrow, the 6th

instant.

All Claims against the Steamer must be

presented to the Undersigned on or before

13th instant, or they will not be re-

cognised.

RUSSELL &amp; Co.

Hongkong, March 4, 1885. 379

## Notices to Consignees.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION

COMPANY, LIMITED.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND

SINGAPORE.

THE Company's S.S. *Taisang* having ar-

rived from the above Ports, Consignees

of Cargo are hereby requested to send in

their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned

for countersignature, and to take im-

mediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge or remain-

ing on board after the 10th instant will be

at once landed and stored at Consignees

risk and expense.

JARDINE, MATHESON &amp; Co.,

General Managers.

Hongkong, March 6, 1885. 395

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND

SINGAPORE.

THE S.S. *Arratoon Apeur* having arrived

from the above Ports, Consignees

of Cargo are hereby requested to send in

their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned

for countersignature, and to take im-

mediate delivery of their Goods from along-

side.

Cargo impeding the discharge will be at

once landed and stored at Consignees risk

and expense.

Consignees are hereby informed that all

Claims must be made immediately, as

none will be entertained after the 13th

instant.

DAVID SASSOON, SONS &amp; Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, March 6, 1885. 394

## To-day's Advertisements.

FOR BANGKOK (DIRECT.)

THE SCOTTISH ORIENTAL STEAM-

SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

The Company's Steamer

*Pra Chon Kham*, Capt. H. STRATTON,

will be despatched for the above

Ports on SATURDAY, the 14th

instant, at 3 p.m.

This Steamer has superior First-class

Passenger Accommodation specially

constructed to meet the requirements of tropical

climates.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON &amp; Co.,

General Managers.

Hongkong, March 7, 1885. 399

## FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND

CALCUTTA.

The Company's Steamer

*Aratoon Apeur*, Capt. A. B. MACFARLANE,

will be despatched for the above

Ports on SATURDAY, the 14th

instant, at 3 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON, SONS &amp; Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, March 7, 1885. 400

## To-day's Advertisements.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY,

LIMITED.

## FOR SWATOW, AMOY &amp; FOCHOOW

(SHARP PEAK).

The Co's Steamship

*Thales*, Captain POONCK, will be

despatched for the above

Ports on TUESDAY, the 10th instant, at

Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS LAFRAIK &amp; Co.,

General Managers.

Hongkong, March 7, 1885. 397

## OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.

The Co's Steamship

*Agamemnon*, Capt. WILKINS, will be

despatched as above on

WEDNESDAY, the 11th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD &amp; SWIRE,

Agents.

Hongkong, March 7, 1885. 398

## SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

March 7, 1885.—

*Volga*, French steamer, 1,015, du Temple,

Yokohama February 28, Mails and General.

Messageries Maritimes.

*Arabic*, British steamer, 4,306, Parnoe,

San Francisco February 3, and Yokohama

March 1, Mails and General.—O. &amp; O. S.

S. Co.

*Kewang*, British steamer, 1,000, Jack-

son, Shanghai March 3, General.—JARDINE,

MATHESON &amp; Co.

*Mefoo*, American steamer, 1,384, W.

H. Lant, Shanghai March 3, General.—

RUSSELL &amp; Co.

*Amoy*, British steamer, from Whampoa.*Wm. Phillips*, American schooner, 568,

John H. Potter, Honolulu January 31,

General.—ORDER.

*Thales*, British steamer, 819, J. G. POONCK,

Fochoow March 3, Amoy 4, and Swatow

6, General.—DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP Co.

DEPARTURES.

March 7.—

*Pembroke*, for Saigon.*Dubug*, for Singapore.*May*, for Singapore.*Stenor*, for Singapore.*Vigilant*, British despatch-vessel, for Can-

ton.

*Emeralda*, for Amoy.*Dora Tully*, for Singapore.*Mefoo*, for Whampoa.*Kewang*, for Whampoa.*Thales*, for Victoria, (V.I.)*Amoy*, for Saigon.*Princes W. Williams*, for Chefoo.*Mefoo*, for Hongkong.*Amoy*, for Saigon.*Volga*, for Yokohama.*Arabic*, for San Francisco.*Kewang*, for Yokohama.*Mefoo*, for Whampoa.*Thales*, for Victoria, (V.I.)*Amoy*, for Saigon.*Princes W. Williams*, for Chefoo.*Mefoo*, for Hongkong.*Amoy*, for Saigon.*Volga*, for Yokohama.*Arabic*, for San Francisco.*Kewang*, for Yokohama.*Mefoo*, for Whampoa.*Thales*, for Victoria, (V.I.)*Amoy*, for Saigon.*Princes W. Williams*, for Chefoo.*Mefoo*, for Hongkong.*Amoy*, for Saigon.*Volga*, for Yokohama.*Arabic*, for San Francisco.*Kewang*, for Yokohama.*Mefoo*, for Whampoa.*Thales*, for Victoria, (V.I.)*Amoy*, for Saigon.*Princes W. Williams*, for Chefoo.*Mefoo*, for Hongkong.*Amoy*, for Saigon.*Volga*, for Yokohama.*Arabic*, for San Francisco.*Kewang*, for Yokohama.*Mefoo*, for Whampoa.*Thales*, for Victoria, (V.I.)*Amoy*, for Saigon.*Princes W. Williams*, for Chefoo.*Mefoo*, for Hongkong.*Amoy*, for Saigon.*Volga*, for Yokohama.*Arabic*, for San Francisco.

For Mefoo, from Shanghai, 11 Chinese.

For Wm. Phillips, from Honolulu, Mr.

Henry L. Gulling, and 155 Chinese.

Per *Thales*, from Coast Ports, Hon. W.

H. Marsh, Lieut. Wray, R.N., Mr and

Mrs. Marsh, Rev. Mr and Mrs Ashmore, Dr

and Mrs Maxwell, Masters Young and (2)

Howards, and 100 Chinese.

DEPARTURE.

Per *Glenny*, for Shanghai, Mr and Mrs

J. J. Kowick, Mr and Mrs J. J. Kowick,

Per *Hilton*, for Victoria, (V.I.), 1 Euro-

pean.

Per *Pembroke*, for Saigon, 12 Chinese.Per *Dubug*, for Singapore, 432 Chinese.Per *May*, for Singapore, 3 Europeans,

and 450 Chinese.

To DEPART.

Per *Stenor*, for Cebu, 3 Europeans.Per *Blau*, for Haiphong, 1 European.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The following is the report of the steamer

*Taisang*, at 3.25 p.m., on February 18th,

left Calcutta in morning; at 5 p.m., on 19th,

passed Sagar; left Sandheads with fine

weather and light to moderate N.E. to E.

early morning, sun clear, with light to

Sagar Islands. Thence to Penang fine

weather with fresh E. to S. wind and

smooth sea. From Penang to Singapore, fine

weather with light variable wind and

smooth sea. Left Singapore at 5.30 p.m., with

dull cloudy weather and heavy rain. After

leaving Hongkong the weather cleared up.

End fresh to strong N. and N.E. winds

with high head sea and cloudy weather

to Palo Sapato. Thence to 30 miles South

of Lardner had fine clear weather and

moderate to light winds. Thence to La-

drones had heavy weather and calm. Leaned

to Lingtung, where the weather cleared up

to port clear with foggy overhead.

The American steamer *Mefoo* reports:

From Shanghai till Sloop Island was

passed moderate E.S.E. wind and overcast;

thence to Turbabout light variable air and



clipped, over striking and seizing, and devouring like wild beasts. But they must surely know that our High and Mighty Empire possesses a Great Wall; and that if a flying general should come down from heaven our Empire ought to be able to sweep him off the earth; how much more should the Empire be undisturbed by these petty successes or reverses? One such reverse may be returned to a success at any moment.

#### SERVICES OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND FOR TO-MORROW.—SUNDAY IN LEVY.

Cathedral.  
8 a.m.—Parade Service, Morning Prayer and Sermon, Rev. O. Chesnut.  
11 a.m.—Morning Prayer, Holy Communion, and Sermon, Rev. O. Chesnut.  
5.45 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon, Rev. O. Chesnut.  
St. Peter's Church.  
5 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon, Rev. O. Chesnut.  
Garrison Theatre.  
7.30 p.m.—Soldiers' voluntary service, Rev. O. Chesnut.  
St. Stephen's Church (all Services in Chinese).  
11 a.m.—Morning Prayer, Rev. O. Chesnut.  
J. B. Oat and Fong Yat Sai; Preacher, The Bishop.  
6.30 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon, Rev. J. B. Oat and Fong Yat Sai.

After Admiral Cornhill's encounter with the Chinese in Sheikpo Roads, some of his vessels went to Kowloon for coals and provisions.

Owing to the big steamer companies having come to the conclusion to reduce the wages of their firemen and sailors, a number of men went on strike at Shanghai on the 2nd instant.

A CORRESPONDENT, on board *La Galissoniere*, writes to the *Amoy Gazette*, as follows:—The capture of junks in the South was of so serious a nature that no less than 40 were destroyed. They were all sunk and the Chinese on board of the said junks were taken on board the French vessels and landed at Lumbay, an island opposite Takao close to the South Cape.

On Thursday afternoon, the 26th ult., the three Chinese men-of-war that escaped from the French made an effort to leave Ningpo for Shanghai, but their courage appears to have failed their commanders, for after the vessels got outside Chinshai information was conveyed to them that the French were waiting for them. In consequence of this, they returned to port on Friday, and many of the men went ashore over the bows. It is evident the Chinese sailors will not fight the French.—*N.Y. D. News*.

Tax agents of the various insurance companies at Foochow have sent Captain Hetham, of H. B. M.'s gunboat *Midway*, a letter recording their hearty thanks for the prompt and efficient services rendered by the officers and crew of his vessel at the fire which occurred there on the morning of the 20th ultimo, in the same letter they enclosed a cheque for \$150, and expressed a hope that Captain Hetham, on behalf of his men, would accept the same as some slight acknowledgment of their services. The sum is whatever way he might deem right.

TERPUGH, the energetic and industrious enquirer of a *San Francisco Chronicle* reporter, it has been discovered that several keepers of lying-in and foundling asylums in San Francisco have been in the practice of selling the white female babies placed in their charge to Chinese, who are said to train them up as prostitutes. The matter has been taken up by the authorities, and already a number of white children have been rescued from the houses of Chinese, and placed in a respectable orphan asylum. The perpetrators of this horrible practice are likely to be prosecuted.

At the conclusion of the last meeting of the ratifiers of Shanghai, held on the 8th ultimo, the reported death of General Gordon elicited the following remarks and resolution:—

Mr. J. J. Kewick.—Mr. Chairman and gentlemen: I would ask you to remove from your minds any questions with regard to the budget and the business of the Municipality. I have had put into my hands since I have been at this table a resolution which I will read to you in a few minutes. This morning it was with very general regret that we received in Shanghai news of the death of one whose brilliant career commenced in this neighbourhood. I think it would be a graceful thing for us to express by a unanimous vote the condolence of this community with the bereaved family; and I should say it requires no words from me to commend such a motion to the general acceptance of the gentlemen present, General Gordon being one whose life has been, by the unanimous approval of the world, beautiful. I ask you to vote.

Resolution.—That in the event of the tidings of his death being confirmed, the Council be requested to draft and send a telegram of condolence with the family of the late General Gordon on behalf of the Residents of Shanghai.

Mr. Hor—I have much pleasure in seconding that resolution.

The resolution was carried unanimously. On the afternoon of Sunday, the 1st inst., there was a riot between some American and German men-of-war men. It seems, says the *N.Y. D. News*, that some of the latter were in a public house on the French side of the Yang-king-pang and speaking slightly of the Americans. An American marine who was present said he understood German, and advised them not to run his country down, as there were others who could understand German, and there might be a row in consequence. He had no sooner said this than three or four Germans assaulted him and threw him out into the street. Soon after this a German sailor went to another public house, where there were some Americans who did not know anything about the first row. They say he challenged them in fight, but they replied there was nothing to fight about. One American was asleep. The door of the public house was closed, but while one German was inside the public challenging the Americans, there was a cheer outside and a number of Germans rushed on and attacked them. The sleeping man was struck over the head with an iron bolt and had to be sent to the Hospital, and some of the other men were also hurt. The Germans then left. The Americans having collected their shipmates followed them to Hongkew, and fought them in a public

house in Broadway, the result being that several of the Germans were hurt.

SENATIONAL details of the shooting of O'Donovan Rossa given in our American files received to-day. It appears that shortly after five o'clock, on the afternoon of the 2nd February, while Rossa was walking along Chambers Street, near Broadway, with the woman who shot him, the latter stopped back a few paces, and deliberately fired at Rossa two or three times with a revolver. One shot took effect under the shoulder blade, and Rossa fell to the side. He was, however, able, with the support of two men, to walk to the nearest hospital, about a quarter of a mile off. The street was full of people at the time, and the woman was at once arrested. She is described as good looking and was dressed neatly in plain, dark clothing and wore eyeglasses. She appeared like a school teacher, with an intellectual face. Her manner was entirely composed and she answered some of the questions put to her promptly and without embarrassment. Rossa says she had induced him to meet her by saying she was interested in the Irish cause, and had said she would be able to give considerable money if anything good was done.

New York, January 24.—The *Herald* Paris cablegram says: General Lewal has just received from General Briere Dulisle at Hanoi, a most important telegram, which modifies completely the plan of the campaign in the East. The commander-in-chief in Tonquin announces that he has before him at least 80,000 Chinese troops, so strongly entrenched as to render any direct attack utterly hopeless. Moreover, the nature of the country to be passed over before reaching Langson and the Chinese frontier is such as to compel the French to attack the Chinese in the front if the original plan is to be continued. Such an attack, says General Briere Dulisle, would involve an enormous sacrifice of men, with no result, and would require material of war, artillery and means transportation far more complete than anything the General has at hand. Under these conditions General Dulisle deems a diversion near the Chinese position indispensable and asks that all the reinforcements that have left France and those about to follow altogether about 12,000 men, with artillery and cavalry, be ordered, not to Haiphong, but to Fokien, where they will be disembarked. From Fokien these troops will march to the frontier of the province of Kwang-si and take the Chinese army in the rear, while General Negrier will operate against the Chinese front, and without bringing on a serious engagement, endeavor to hold the enemy in position. For Monday, General Lewal has convened a council of war, composed of all the general officers now in France, including General Millot, who has returned from Tonquin, when this important change in the plan of the campaign proposed by General Briere Dulisle will be studied.

#### Canton.

(From our Correspondent.)

Canton, March 6th.

Among the many methods instituted by the local government for the raising of revenue is one of farming out the several guilds to the highest bidder. The man who gives the highest sum for a certain guild is allowed to open an office and levy a tax on that guild and thus recoup himself. The tax is fixed at a little over four cents on every tale's worth of goods sold. The fruit hong was farmed out to a man named Wan Fung Chun for \$5,000 per year, to be paid in quarterly instalments. Wan Fung Chun opened his office and hung out his sign-boards and lamps, but the shopkeepers of the fruit guild instead of coming to pay their tax, closed their shops and smashed the sign-boards and lamps belonging to the office. The fruit market is consequently closed and hundreds of loose rascals having no work are prepared for any kind of mischief. The guild includes the fruit shops in Canton, Fatsan, Heung Shan, San Ui, and Shek Lung. Other hongs are expected to follow the example. The workers in stone have declared their determination to resist the levy. Should two or three hongs follow suit the number of roughs that will be thrown out of employment will constitute a very serious danger. Many of the men in the stone hong are desperate fellows. The officials, it would appear, have been putting on the screw a little bit too much. The feeling respecting the war will soon change if the price of food and eatables generally be affected, however much that feeling may at present be in favour of the war. The present strike may develop into very serious proportions or it may be subdued. At any rate we are again reminded of what character the people are by whom we are surrounded, and how utterly absurd and ineffective it would be to send gunboats to anchor at Whampoa if the intention be to protect Shanghai.

A report has reached Canton that Pau Chiu, formerly commander-in-chief in Chekiang, has retained Langson. The French had left only a few soldiers to guard the place and Pau Chiu having a large number of soldiers under him drove them out. This, perhaps, had better be taken cum grano salis.

The Governor of Kwong Sai, Pun Sing San, sent a telegram to Peking when Langson was last announced the fact. The message returned was couched in long characters *Leung Shan* (Cantonese for Langson) *shat shau Pun Ting San chi tau fai*. Is Pun Ting San aware of his offence in losing Langson? Harmless as the sentence appears it is in reality a death warrant. It is the Imperial method of telling a man to commit suicide, and for this command the output is expected to thank the Son of Heaven for such an undeserved favour. His Imperial Majesty will not disgrace him, nor will he recall the poor unfortunate to Peking to be handed over to the Board of Punishment. He is to be allowed to make his own question, but he is to do it. According to the *Peking Gazette* Cheung Pot Lun, the Imperial Commissioner at Foo-

chow at the time of the attack, is banished to work on the military posts. Ho U Cheong shares the same fate. The latter was Superintendent of the Arsenal.

The barbarity and utter senselessness of such punishments strikes our Western minds most forcibly. A man may have served his country well in subduing internal rebellions, and yet because he loses the battle when brought in contact with a foreign and superior force he is banished, beheaded, or led to poison himself.

A Chinese official record states that last year on the 27th day of the 9th moon at about 7 o'clock in the morning, an earthquake was felt in the Prefect of Po Ni. Some eight men were killed and 86 or 90 injured. Po Ni is in the Yunnan province. There is a report going, what truth there is in it I am unable to say, that some foreigners who have accepted service under the Viceroy have performed the ceremony of Kow-tow. Whether these foreigners are English, German, American or French (?) report does not say.

A notice has been sent round to the foreign community, stating that the English Government question the right of the French Government to regard rice generally as contraband of war. This appears to leave it open for France to regard tribute rice as contraband though not rice generally.

280,000 taels were sent a few days ago to Kwong Sai. Janis lands with ammunition are constantly going to the Bogus. Old junks are stationed at different points armed with heavy cannon, which if fired would smash the junks to smithereens, as no room is allowed for recoil. The junks are sheltered by nothing which hangs from a bamboo like curtains from a pole. What an ostentatious procedure! China has still got her Lo Tzees or her old children.

#### Cochin-China and Cambodia.

The latest received numbers of the *Siamois* contain the following items of news concerning affairs in Cochin-China and Cambodia. The danger of an incursion of rebels into the districts bordering upon Cambodia appears now to be passing away. At Tzuinh the banks of the Naice are perfectly free. Some rioters have, however, organized themselves into bands and established themselves at Cai-cay and Cai-bac, where they are pillaging at their leisure. A strongly armed gunboat is to be sent at once to disperse them.

From Pong-pen information has been received up to the 24th Feb, stating that the column under Captain Sylvani, after quitting Banam on the morning of the 24th, explored Khackea and the mountain of Baphnom. It encountered a strong band of about 500 men, which it dispersed, after killing five of the band and wounding many others. The column then continued its march towards Sot-Tamot. The Jarnouki and Tonquensis columns were following, on the left bank of the river, the rebels who were established at Pean Ohilang, and who retreated without giving combat.

King Norodom has issued a proclamation to the people of Cambodia announcing the fact that certain badly-disposed people were going about the country raising men to oppose the French. All such disturbers of the people were enemies of the King. The King, the princes and the mandarins of all ranks were united in friendship to the French Government, which had only in view the good administration of the Kingdom. The people could see that the French troops were always accompanied by Cambodian mandarins.

The proclamation concludes by calling upon the people not to believe in those who would lead them astray, separate them from their families and bring misery upon them. Those who assisted in suppressing the disturbances would be rewarded, while on the other hand those who followed the rioters would be shot, when caught, and their property confiscated.

#### The Cannoneer at Chinshai.

The following account of the French attack at Chinshai was issued by the *N.Y. D. News* as a second edition, on the 3rd instant. The *Kiangpang*, which brought the news to Shanghai, left the locality of Chinshai on the 2nd instant, the day before the French vessel is reported to have been disabled by the Chinese:—

By the arrival of the *Kiangpang* this morning we have been able to obtain a few particulars of the fighting at Chinshai on Sunday last. It appears the *Kiangpang* on her way to Ningpo saw four French men-of-war, the ironclads *Burgard*, *Admiral Cornhill*, the transport *Drac* and the corvette *Nidly*, sister ship to the *Duguay Trouin*, at anchor in Louking Roads, about eight to ten miles distant from Chinshai. While steaming up to Chinshai she met the Customs light tender proceeding out to Tiger and Square Islands with the monthly pay and provisions for the light keepers. Up to this time, the Chinese knew nothing of the presence of the Frenchmen, as it was busy at the time. The tender immediately put back and reported the presence of the French, whereupon the natives proceeded to load four stone-laden junks at the entrance of the Long River and the *Nan-shen*, *Nan-jai*, and *Kai-shi* were moved close to the entrance inside the barrier. The *Kiangpang* came to anchor and the Chinese passengers were landed in sampans, all except the women. This was about 7 a.m. At 8.30 a.m. the French fleet got underway and steamed into Chinshai, and in consequence of this the *Kiangpang* steamed out of the way and anchored. The French anchored under Deadman's head of the way of the first of most of the forts. At 10.30 a.m. a steam-launch from the *Bayard* left that ship and boarded the *Kiangpang* with Mr. Miller, pilot, on board. The officer in

charge conveyed the Admiral's compliments and wanted to know if anything was the matter with the steamer, and also if he could be of any assistance. The steamer launch then left, whereupon the Chinese in the forts opened fire upon it, but without doing any damage, though the shells went very close to her and it was feared the shots would hit the *Kiangpang*. In consequence of this, the French Admiral shifted his flag to the *Nidly*, and at 2.30 p.m. steamed in to the Black Buoy Spit about two miles from the forts. Two Chinese forts and the three Chinese men-of-war opened fire at her as she advanced, and the man-of-war returned it very rapidly, some of her shots going over Tower Hill and some of the Chinese exploding inside the batteries in the direction of the Chinese men-of-war. The *Triomphante*, *Bayard*, and *Drac* did not fire as they could neither fire nor be fired at from their sheltered position. The firing lasted three quarters of an hour, when the *Nidly* withdrew, none of the shots which were fired at her having taken effect, though, according to the *Shen Pao*'s telegram yesterday, two Chinese were killed. The steam launch boarded the *Kiangpang* twice, and it was after leaving the first time that the Chinese fired two shots at her. If it had not been for this it is probable the French would not have engaged the forts at all. At 3 p.m. the French fleet got underway and steamed back to Louking Roads and anchored. The Chinese did not sink the *Proteus*, but covered her in the gap, head and stern, and up to the time of the *Kiangpang*'s leaving, she had not been seen. At 8 a.m. on Monday, the *Nidly* weighed anchor and steamed out to the northward, and at 9 p.m. the *Kiangpang* met her at the Bargees station. Some of the French shells must have done considerable damage, while the Chinese shells though fairly aimed did not take effect upon the Frenchmen. On Sunday morning the *Waverley* returned to Chinshai from Sheikpo Roads. Admiral Cornhill was to stop, but, as she could not do so, she fired a shot across her bows, which caused her to come to. The *Nidly* then steamed down to her and sent a boat which boarded her, and the crew searched the ship, and then let her go. When the *Kiangpang* left, the *Waverley* was anchored off Square Island.

#### THE INQUEST AT WELLINGTON BARRACKS.

The adjourned inquest upon the body of John Cogan, private in the 'Buffs', was held at the Wellington Barracks this afternoon, before the Coroner, Mr. H. E. Wodehouse, and the jury as before constituted.

T. F. W. Fogarty, M.B., surgeon on the Medical Staff, was examined and deposed that he saw the deceased, private Cogan, shortly after his admission to the hospital at Wellington Barracks on the night of the 4th inst. Deceased was then in a state bordering on collapse, and from the symptoms exhibited appeared to be suffering from alcoholic poisoning. Witness applied the appropriate remedies, and after a time the patient began to improve somewhat. Witness dined with him an hour and then left, giving orders that he was to be sent for at once should the deceased get worse. About an hour afterwards he was called, but when he arrived at the hospital he found the man dead.

John Richard Dodd, M.B., surgeon on the Medical Staff, held a *post mortem* examination on the body of deceased on the 6th inst. He found symptoms of congestion of the brain. The stomach contained a large quantity of solid food which smelt of spirits. There was also slight congestion of the lungs. There was some solid food lodged in the upper part of the larynx, which appeared to have caused suffocation, owing to the deceased being so much under the influence of alcohol as not to be able to clear the food from his throat. Had he not been so far gone he could easily have coughed the matter up. The brain was so congested that witness was of opinion that the suffocation from the food in the larynx only assisted in causing death. The congestion of the brain decided deceased from the food from the larynx.

Dr. P. B. G. Ayres, Colonial Surgeon, said that after speaking to Dr. Dodd, yesterday, he went and saw the body of deceased. The body was that of a man of full habit, rather stout in the neck, apparently that of a well-to-do man, who was held in the highest esteem by the community. From the Northern of the Chinese soldiers having been defeated by the enemy in Tai Pai (North of Formosa) on the Chinese New Year's day. The Seventh Prince feels extremely unpleasant at hearing this. We notice now that the Chinese have been ordered General Tso Chi-kan and Yang Shi-chuan to send all possible relief to Lin Ming-chuan.

#### THE BASE-BALL MATCH.

The base-ball match between the Hongkong C. C. and the U. S. Navy was played this afternoon upon the Cricket ground. The game excited considerable interest and a goodly number of spectators were on or around the ground during the afternoon to watch the progress of the match. The C. C. opened the ball and succeeded in scoring five runs off the very difficult pitching of Mr. O'Leary before the side was out. The Navy team then handled the club, and to such purpose that their score stood at 9 before the last man was out. The Club team fielded remarkably well and several capital catches were made by them, one of the catches made by Van Buren, the pitcher, being a most marvellous performance. The U. S. Navy thus won the match by 9 runs to 5.

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Total	5	27

#### THE MURDER IN LYNDHURST TERRACE.

In our issue of last evening we mentioned that another man had been arrested in connection with the Lyndhurst Terrace murder.

This morning the new prisoner, Chang Shing, who is a hawker, 29 years of age, was brought before Mr. Wise at the Police Court, and charged with the wilful murder of Ali Mahomed Rehemah, on the 6th February.

The hawker, Chan Hing, who gave evidence in the case against Mok Apui, the first prisoner, was recalled and deposed to the new prisoner, Chang Shing, being one of the two men who, in his former evidence, he stated entered the Indian's shop with Mok Apui. Chang Shing was in company with Mok Apui when the latter bought the sugar cane from him on the evening of the 6th Feb. The first defendant entered the Indian's shop first, and the second prisoner, Chang Shing, followed him. He was the man who came and about the shop door. Witness stated that he did not see the second prisoner, touch the Indian. He, witness, was not present at the inquest held on the body of the deceased Indian, and had not seen him since the time that the defendants entered the shop. This morning he saw the second defendant in Victoria Road, where he picked him up from among ten others, as one of the men he had seen go into the Indian's shop on the even-

ing of the 6th Feb. He recognized the prisoner by his eyes. The first defendant, Mok Apui, asked several questions of the witness, in reply to which he stated that it was a little before 7 p.m. when he saw him go into the Indian's shop. Witness saw what first defendant did to the Indian before the door was closed by the second defendant. He did not hear any cry of 'save life' from the Indian, nor did he see any motion on the part of the Indian to save himself. He thought it was a fight. When the Inspector questioned him he told him all he knew about the matter. At the time when defendant entered the Indian's shop it was dark.

The case was resumed till Monday next, the 9th inst.

#### THE COLONIAL OFFICE AND THE FOREIGN ENLISTMENT ACT.

The story of the issue of the notice regarding the enforcement of the Foreign Enlistment Act in the East is characteristic of the style in which the Colonial Office does its business. It was only when it became known on Tuesday afternoon, through private channels, in Downing-street, that a statement of the conduct of the Colonial authorities in Hong Kong with regard to neutrality was about to appear in a London morning paper that yesterday's announcement was hurried off in hot haste to the press.

The official announcement has been the subject of much comment in official circles. It is pointed out that the Act has now been proclaimed in Hong Kong for about three months, during which period it has been persistently disregarded. The Times correspondent has described the keen irritation which the 'benevolent neutrality' of the Hong Kong Government has caused not only in South but in North China, and it is asked why these instructions, if necessary at all, were not sent at first. The Act has been in force for fifteen years, and is as precise as any Act of Parliament. During the war of 1870-71 it was strictly enforced in Hong Kong itself, there being both French and German vessels in the Chinese sea at that time. The records of this must be in the archives of the colony. There is also an Attorney-General in Hong Kong to advise the Government on points of law if it was required, and it is asked where was the necessity for such tardy instructions at this time? It is stated that even now the Colonial and Foreign Offices do not intend that the Act shall be carried out in its entirety, and that the 'special instructions' are intended to do something to quiet the complaints of those interested in its enforcement, while still leaving it a half measure. It is stated that the notification will do little to diminish the intense irritation which has been growing upon China during the past three months at the spectacle of our friendly neutrality, unless it should appear that it is intended to carry out the provisions of the act equally against both parties; and even in this case it is feared that the measure is too late, for the ordinary tenacious retentive Chinese is now persuaded that England and France are allies in the war against China. It is further stated that if the Act be not carried out honestly now, the English Government will be forced, sooner or later, into doing so. English neutrality was, it is believed, never demanded by China, but while it is enforced against her, she will insist on a similar measure of enforcement against her adversary.—*Full Mail Budget*.

REPORTED DEFEAT OF THE CHINESE IN FORMOSA. A telegram published in the *Shanghai* of the 28th ult., states as follows:—We received from our Peking correspondent at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon a telegraphic message saying that the Chinese soldiers under the command of the Chinese soldiers having been defeated by the enemy in Tai Pai (North of Formosa) on the Chinese New Year's day. The Seventh Prince feels extremely unpleasant at hearing this. We notice now that the Chinese have been ordered General Tso Chi-kan and Yang Shi-chuan to send all possible relief to Lin Ming-chuan.

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#### CORRESPONDENCE.

FEES IN THE SUPREME COURT.

To the Editor of the 'CHINA MAIL.'

March 7, 1885.

Sir,—I have been given to understand that the Registrar of the Supreme Court has hitherto been allowed to supplement his official pay by fees received by him as Receiver and Manager of Estates. As it is reported that Mr. Acton is about to be appointed Acting Puisne Judge, I would suggest to the Government that this would be a good opportunity for withdrawing such permission.

The Registrar is a well-paid official and he need not seek for other means of supplementing his official duties to perform, and I believe that all who remember the circumstances of the Haffan trial will agree with me that he should be an official paid by the Government and by no one else.

Yours, &c.,

RESIDENT.

#### Police Intelligence.

(Before A. G. Wise, Esq.)

Saturday, March 7.

KEEPING A DISORDERLY HOUSE. Mrs. Hannah Hahn, wife of Cheung Sing Hahn, and keeper of a restaurant 13 and 17 Pottinger Street, appeared on a summons charging her with keeping and maintaining a disorderly house.

could also hear the defendant using most abusive language. Thomas Carter, shipwright, living at 14 China Street, at the back of Pottinger Street, gave evidence to the effect that there was a great noise from defendant's restaurant till an hour or two hours after midnight. Sometimes witness was unable to sleep. The case was resumed till Monday next.

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#### CORRESPONDENCE.



POST OFFICE NOTICE.  
Unclaimed Correspondence.

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**Unclaimed Correspondence,**  
*March 6, 1885.*

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	<i>Letts, Pap.</i>		<i>Letts, Pap.</i>
Adam, Charles	1	Marios, Peter	1
Baker, Mrs	1	Marlow, James	1
Bitley, F. W.	2	McCulloch, E.	4
Black, Samuel	2	Engineer	1
Camara, Jose F.	1	regd. Medard, Monx.	1
Captain Revenue	10	Leon	
<i>O. Felhos</i>		Menkes, M.	1 regd.

[illegible]

Horton, & Co.	1	1	Tom Skin Shoon	1
Messers	1	1	C. R. Cuthro	1
Houng, P.	1	1	formerly	5
James, Thomas	1	1	as Barker	1
Jackson, A. J., B. R.	11	12	Thompson, Sig. Co. 1	1
C. Cuthro	1	2	Tobacco, Jas. H.	1
Johnston, P.	1	1	Pangloss, Ch. 1	1
Kennedy, J. A.	1	1	Kruger, Carl	1
Kruger, Carl	1	1	Twolin, W.	1
Erving, W. & Co.	1	1	Volobeev, E. F.	1
Laursen, E.	1	1	Verdean, Menz. D.	1
Licansen, Menz. G.	5	5	Wilson, J. A.	1
M. A. G.	1	1	Wibben, Robert	1
Macgregor, B.	1	1	Yang Ching & Co.	1
Mack, W.	1	1	Maher, J. B.	1
Maher, J. B.	1	1		

**DETAINED.**

Mr. Griffith, Photographer, 1 letter, 2 cents  
pay.

**For Merchant Ships.**

	Inten. Exp.	Inten. Exp.	Inten. Exp.
Adole	1	1	1
Amy	3	1	1

Angelo	2	1	De Mason	1	Irrego
Barber	2	1	Locana, s.s.	1	
Billy Simpson	2	2	Lothals	1	
Blackwood	2	1	Madara	1	
Blacksden	2	2	Marlbrough, s.s.	1	
Barnes Wood	1	1	Mary Annin	1	
Cambria, s.s.	1	1	Mary Stewart	2	
Canale	1	1	Merrill	1	
Catline	1	1	Morrington	1	
Chanderanger	1	1	Naashun, s.s.	1	
Daniel	2	8	Nichols	1	
Darrah	1	1	Oberon	1	
Deloris, s.s.	1	1	Opask, s.s.	8	
Doris	1	1	Penelope	1	
Emily	1	1	Perk	1	
Emily Reed	1	1	Prepente	1	
Evnell	1	1	Fullenden	2	
Ferness Abbey	1	1	S. S. Ridgway	1	
Fisher	1	1	Sarah Highash	1	
Grocin	1	1	Scotland	1	
Gt. Admral	1	1	Spartan	1	
H. Lornies	1	1	Teulon	1	
Hale	1	1	The Lady Harwood	2	
Hausburger	1	1	Thova	2	
Hedvig	1	1	Titania	2	
Hill	1	1	Toungals, s.s.	2	
Highland Light	2	2	Undanted	1	

Hindostan	2	1	Wells Castle	1
Hindostan	2	1	Wesleyan Monarchs	1
Hindostan	2	1	White Stars	1
Imbros	2	1	Wilna	2
Imperial	1	1	Wm. M. Gilvary	1

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**Books, etc., without Covers.**

Bombay Jewish Gazette.  
 Br. de Merco. Gazette.  
 Catalogue des Graines.  
 Courals de l'Asie.  
 Doves & County Chronole.  
 Engineering.  
 Freja.  
 Gazette da Portugal.  
 Gil Blas.  
 Graphic.  
 Hibernia.  
 Illustrated Sporting & Dramatic News.  
 Insurance & Bldg. Record.  
 Irish Times.  
 Journal de Charente.  
 Journal Courant.  
 La Naouane.  
 Le Bien Public.

L'Esprit des Colonies.  
Librairie des Alfred Mame & Fils.  
Lyon.  
Malthorn's Balletin.  
Nationalistische.  
Newcastle Weekly.  
New York Maxims Magazine.  
North China Herald.  
Overland Mail.  
Rheinische Magazine.  
Saturday Review.  
Standard.  
Times.  
Times of Natal.  
Union.  
West Brition & Cornwall Advertiser.  
World.

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NAMES OF VILLAGES &c.,  
IN OR NEAR HONGKONG.  
(Corrected Spelling.)

A-kung Ngam.	San Tsuin.
Ap-li Chau.	Shai-wan.
Cheung-chan Hom.	Sai-tai Po

Chung Nam.	Shan-shih Po.
Chung Wan.	Shan-shih Wan.
Ho-pang.	Shel-ko.
Ho-wan.	Shelk Tong.
Heng-kong Tsai	Shelk-tong Tsai.
(Aberdeen).	Sheng-tung.
Hick-shih.	Shung-sheng Wan.
Hok-tai Wan.	So-ken Po.
Hok-tin.	Tai-koik Iwui.
Hok-in Kok.	Tai-tong Ha.
Hung-cheng Lo.	Tai-tung Kwang.
Hung-kun.	Tai-ping Shi.
Kai-lung Wan.	Tai-pang Man.
Kai-sz Wan.	Tai-shiek Kok.
Kan-lung.	Tai-shien Tsai.
Kau-ping.	Tai-tan Tuk.
Kung-chung.	Tai-wan.
Kung Kok.	Tai-wong Kung.
Lap-sap Wan.	Tung-shu Tsai.
Lau-shan.	Tung-tung.
Man-chung Chung.	Tsim-shih Tsai.
Ma-tau Kok.	Tso-pai Tsai.
Ma-tan Tsun.	To-kuwa Wan.
Ma-tau Yui.	Tung-tung.
Ma-ti.	Tung-wa (Hospital).
Mung-ko.	Tung-lo Wan.

Ngan Ping.	Un Chau.
Ngong-shui Chau.	Wan Tei.
Pak-aiui Wan.	Wong-kok Tsai.
Pok-fu Lam.	Wong-ma Kok.
Sai-wan Tei.	Wong-nai Chung.
Sai Ying-pun.	Yau-ma Ti.

N.B.—Documents should not be dated Year of K'uei-sü, which is the style H. M. the Emperor of China, and is course inapplicable in a British Colony.

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Printed and published by GEO. MURRAY  
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